

from one-third their length from the tips, and the tail also white with a broad black band nearly in the centre.

3. *B. SUBCYLINDRICUS*, Selater. Western Africa? Resembles *B. cylindricus*, but has fully one half of the secondaries white, crest spotted, and median tail-feathers black for their entire length.

4. *B. BUCCINATOR*, Temm. South Africa. Crest slightly spotted. Secondaries black tipped with white; and tail-feathers, except median, also white for about an inch and a half from the tip. All these four species have high casques in both sexes, those of the males projecting forward in a point nearly the entire length of the maxilla.

I should place next, as being slightly larger in size, the

5. *B. SHARPII*, Elliot. Gaboon to Angola, West Africa. Bill strongly ridged on the culmen at base. Secondaries, excepting the three outermost ones, pure white. Tail pure white, with the exception of the median feathers, which are black, and the ones next to them, which have their bases also black.

6. *B. FISTULATOR*, Cassin. Fantee. Tail black, a narrow line at the base and the lateral feathers tipped with white. Secondaries black, except for about an inch and a half from their ends, which is white.

---

XXII.—*Note on Homochlamys lusciniæ, Salvad.*

By T. SALVADORI, C.M.Z.S.

AMONG some birds which the Count Turati, of Milan, has sent me lately, I found a specimen of *Calamoherpe canturiens*, Swinh. The name was written on the label in Mr. Swinhoe's handwriting, so that I think there can be no mistake in the exact determination of the specimen, which at the first sight I recognized to belong to my *Homochlamys lusciniæ*. The only difference is in the colour of the bill, which in Swinhoe's specimen is of a horny brownish, while in mine it is yellowish. This is of small moment, as in dried specimens kept for a

long time the bill very often loses its dark colour and becomes whitish or yellowish. There is no doubt, therefore, that the specific name *lusciniæ* must sink to a synonym, but at the same time the new genus *Herbivox*, lately established by Swinhoe for the same bird and two other allied species, will be superseded by *Homochlamys*, which was published by me in 1870.

I add the synonyms.

Genus *HOMOCHLAMYS*, *Salvad. Atti R. Acc. delle Sc. di Tor. v. p. 510 (1870).*

*Herbivox*, *Swinh. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 353.*

*HOMOCHLAMYS CANTURIENS.*

*Arundinax canturiens*, *Swinh. Ibis, 1860, pp. 52, 131, 357.*

*Lusciniopsis canturiens*, *Swinh. Ibis, 1861, pp. 32, 328.*

*Calamoherbe canturiens*, *Swinh. Ibis, 1863, p. 306, 1867, p. 418, 1870, p. 345; and P. Z. S. (1863) p. 294.*

*Calamodyta canturiens*, *G. R. Gray, Hand-l. i. p. 207, sp. 2933 (1869).*

*Homochlamys lusciniæ*, *Salvad. l. c. p. 511 (1870).*

*Malacopteron lusciniæ*, *Finsch, MSS.; Salvad. l. c.*

*Herbivox canturiens*, *Swinh. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 353.*

Mr. Swinhoe also includes *Salicaria cantans*, *Temm. et Schlegel*, and *Arundinax minutus*, *Swinh.*, in the genus *Herbivox*. If these are really congeneric with *H. canturiens*, they will stand as *Homochlamys cantans* and *Homochlamys minutus*.

Regarding the proper place which the genus *Homochlamys* should hold in the avium systema, it will be noticed that *Finsch* and I have considered *H. lusciniæ* to belong to the *Timaliidae*, while *Swinhoe* refers the genus to the *Calamodytinæ*, which, I think, are much more allied to the *Timaliidae* than to the *Sylviidae*.

Zoological Museum, Turin.

February 25th, 1873.